

NEW YORK HERALD

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The New York Herald was founded by James Gordon Bennett in 1807. It was the first newspaper published in New York City.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1921.

Pennsylvania's Dividend Cut.

The greatest railroad property in the world is the Pennsylvania system. It always has been the country's railroad model of sound, solid business management and conservative financial investment.

Yet, after Government operation of the railroads of the country, with all the labor and other economic abuses which Government operation fastened upon them, this greatest railroad property in the world, with its billion dollars in the plant, with its 135,000 small stockholders and with a fifth of the population of the United States largely dependent upon its service—this Pennsylvania Railroad cuts its dividend to the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

There is no doubt, moreover, that if the United States Railroad Labor Board had not ordered the abrogation of the Government operation working conditions already, and if it were not a dead moral certainty that the war inflation wages of Government operation would be cut by the Labor Board in a few days, the Pennsylvania dividend would have had to be omitted altogether.

This is the fruitage of incompetent, irresponsible, reckless meddling with the fundamentals of business by political ambition trafficking with professional labor union agitators.

The American transportation system is the very life blood in the arteries of this productive nation. Government operation of the railroads and the dire penalties which it left to the country have all but thinned out that life blood to watery weakness.

How much longer do the labor union railroad wreckers and their political allies think the American people would have stood for the ruin of the American transportation system, to the destruction of the industry, the business and the bread and butter of the nation?

How much further does the United States Railroad Labor Board imagine this railroad wreckage could have gone without the party in control of the Government becoming known as the Calamity Administration?

But, thank heaven! the country is now near the end of this destruction of national wealth, this dynamiting of the very foundations of the nation!

Another Turf Star.

When Man o' War was breaking turf records last year the experts were hailing him as the horse of the century. This was the language in which British turf enthusiasts acclaimed Ormonde when that son of Bend Or was invincible thirty-five years ago.

mile in 1:35 4-5. This equals the best contest time of Man o' War, though the weight carried by Leonardo II. was twelve pounds less than the son of Fair Play had up in the Withers Stakes.

While Leonardo II. has far to go to make the public hold him in the same esteem as Man o' War, he is unquestionably a colt of high quality—just how good will be determined when in fulfilling future stake engagements he will encounter Frudery, Grey Lag, Tryster, Pluribus and other good ones. He has the size—he was among the largest two-year-olds of 1920—and what is of great interest to students of the Mendelian theory, he has the coat coloring of his ancestor Troubadour. He is not only colored like this dashing son of Lishon, but is almost his physical counterpart, having none of the characteristics of his sire Sweep whatever. If he has inherited the matchless courage and splendid bottom of Troubadour then indeed will the turf have a new idol.

Consider the Onion.

Consider the onion, to pay for which on April 15, the *Railway Age* tells us, the Chicago consumer was digging into his jeans at the rate of 10 cents a pound or \$200 a ton.

Who was getting the expense represented by the onion at \$200 a ton in the Chicago market basket? Not the producer, for on that very date his price on the Texas farm was \$42 a ton. Not in this instance the transporting railroad, for at the same time the freight charges on the onions from Texas to Chicago were \$29.64 a ton. But who did get it?

The difference between the \$42 a ton on the farm, plus the \$29.64 on the train, or the \$71.64 at the Chicago freight yard, and the \$200 in the consumer's pantry is \$128.36. The commission merchant couldn't have taken it all, for after him was the wholesaler and after the wholesaler was the retailer with their labor, rent, delivery costs and taxes to pay.

But how did the commission man, the wholesaler and the retailer divide up the \$128 which the onion farmer did not get and the \$128.36 which the onion farmer and the railroad put together did not get? Did they split it even, each taking \$42.78, or 78 cents apiece more than the farmer got and \$13 apiece more than the railroad got—or what?

Anyhow, with the public paying at the rate of \$200 a ton for what was worth \$42 a ton to the farmer who raised it, consider the onion which brings tears to the consumer's eyes.

The Bergdoll Affair.

Another chapter has been ended in the Bergdoll case by the refusal of Judge Dickinson of the United States District Court for Eastern Pennsylvania to grant new trials to five persons accused of assisting Grover C. Bergdoll, and his brother Edwin in evading the draft. Grover was locked up and got away by inducing somebody in the War Department to let him go in search of a hidden store of gold. Edwin is doing time in Leavenworth prison.

In behalf of the accused in this case it was contended that the Bergdoll brothers had not been legally inducted into the army because of inadequate notice. Judge Dickinson's opinion declared "while actual count shows the brothers received nine days notice instead of ten, as the selective service law provided, the fact that the draft board made a miscount does not vitiate the inductions, and as a matter of fact the brothers became soldiers after ten days notice whether the draft boards made a mistake or not."

This ruling will be of widespread interest because it may affect the cases of others besides the Bergdoll brothers, whose names are to appear on the list of slackers soon to be published by the War Department.

GROVER C. BERGDOLL is now in Germany. Edwin has just made an unsuccessful effort to get his freedom on a technicality. Their confederates are on the way to punishment. All that remains now is to recapture Grover and to learn, through the committee of Representatives appointed by Speaker Gillett for that purpose, who gave him permission to roam about the country on a foolish quest.

Napoleon's Death Centenary.

It was on May 5, 1821, that Napoleon died at St. Helena. The hundredth anniversary of that strangely pitiful ending of fallen greatness and dimmed glory is close at hand. It affords grounds for comparisons and contrasts with current history of uncommon interest.

est soldier brought to the Tricolor. At present, when the country is still strongly possessed by the military sentiment, he stands first in the popular tradition. It is well understood, besides, that however autocratic in his own impulses, it was Napoleon who gave form and permanence to all that was good in the theories of the Revolution. It was he who made freedom of opportunity and equality before the law the heritage of every Frenchman, whether he were born in a palace or the humblest hovel. It was he who carried the principles of liberty and equality out into the other regions of Europe to germinate and fructify.

So there are to be Napoleonic exhibitions at Malmalson and other places—some are already open—and pilgrims are being organized to various points identified with the Emperor's career from Ajaccio to Waterloo. The learned societies are to hold commemorative meetings. On May 4 there will be a great official reunion at Notre Dame. Naturally, there will be parades and reviews all over France. Even at far off St. Helena it is expected the British Government will make commemoration of the passing of the one time "Corsican Ogre."

The saddest thing about the closing scenes of the great man's life is that they were embittered by futile humiliations and harassing personal restrictions due to no real necessity but simply to blundering officialdom. In this respect at least the world shows progress. Despite some wild talk at the outset, the nations in the present conjuncture have been content to provide for the safety and peace of the world without any display of empty rancor toward the fallen Kaiser.

An Eleven Billion Dollar Loan.

What is the matter with the American people's cost of living? What is the matter with the American people's industry and business? What is the matter with the American people's jobs? Well, for instance:

The tax which the American people are paying into the United States Treasury to conduct the United States Government, which is still on a war inflation basis, is in round numbers, five billions of dollars a year.

The tax which the American people are paying to the railroads, which are still on a war inflation basis, to transport the articles they use and the commodities they consume is, in round numbers, six billions of dollars a year.

On just those two items alone, therefore, each of them hitting the public's pocket squarely and unescapably, there is a tax of eleven billions of dollars a year.

Eleven billions of dollars a year is an average charge of about \$110 a year against every man, woman and child in the United States. By the Federal census estimate of an average of five persons to a family, eleven billions of dollars a year is an average charge of \$550 against every family in the United States. Just think of it! An average family charge of \$550 a year for only national Government and railroad charges.

The American people who foot all the bills for everything cannot stand a load of \$550 a year to the family from Government and railroad charges alone on top of all the other charges they have to carry. American industry cannot become active and buoyant again when the American public, which must support American industry, is so overloaded with Government and railroad taxes.

These war inflation charges against the public are largely due, both with the Government and with the railroads, to war inflation labor costs. The national Government costs of doing business must be cut to the bone so that the tax burdens it piles upon the public may be lightened.

But the task of cutting operating costs must begin with cutting war inflation labor costs. Then normal industry and business will get a chance. Then the public will get a chance.

There is a call for gifted romancers with a deep love of the sea and appropriate appearance to sail on the ships of an American steamship company and entertain the passengers with truly salt, if not true, yarns. The search for men having the qualifications described is likely to be a long and tedious one. The only place where such a search is being made is in the pages of the *New York Herald*.

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stuffs of all sorts, with incidental damage to buildings, containers and water pipes. The loss they cause is equivalent to the annual labor of about 200,000 men. A rat eats 5 cents worth a day, at least \$15 worth a year, and there are countless millions of them. In a circle about New York City Hall, taking in Paterson, it is estimated there are from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 rats.

To be effective the war on them should be unremitting. A pair will have several broods a year of several young rats each. A couple will produce hundreds of thousands of young in their normal life. Nothing has been heard here of the question since Dr. Copeland's proposal last December to ratproof the waterfront at a minimum cost of \$500,000. But the subject is always worthy of agitation and activity. Connecticut is on the right track and this every State should take systematic steps to extirpate the nuisance if it requires fifty years and ten times as many millions to fulfil the task.

By permission of His Excellency the Governor. By the AMERICAN COMPANY. At the Theatre in John Street, on Friday, April 16, will be presented a new comedy, never performed there, called "THE WEST INDIAN."

The West Indian. By Mr. Hallam Major O'Flaherty. By Mr. Henry Captain Dudley. By Mr. Morris Charles Dudley. By Mr. Wall Palmer. By Mr. Byerley Varieties. By Mr. Wood Lady Dudley. By Mr. Morris Louis Dudley. By Mr. Henry Lucy. By Mr. Richardson Charlotte Dudley. By Mr. Hallam Singing by Mr. Woods.

A Homage by Mr. Francis To which will be added MISS IN HER TEEN. Places in the boxes may be had at the theatre, and it is requested that the ladies and gentlemen who send to engage whole boxes would be pleased to acknowledge the same by return mail to the theatre, and they would have reserved for them.

Tickets to be sold at Mr. Geline's, in Hanover Square, and at the theatre. Boxes, Se. pit, ss., gallery, 2s. New York, April 15, 1921.

CHARLES BURNHAM. NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

Money for Housing.

If Loans Were Forthcoming It Is Declared Building Would Revive.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: A quiet solution of the housing problem will result just if the loans can be obtained. There are plenty of builders eager to supply the great demand for suburban homes, but they cannot get loans. There are hundreds of people who would gladly pay good prices for homes if they could get them. If a canvasser were made of the suburban towns around New York I doubt if a dozen vacant houses could be found. They simply do not exist.

I represent two corporations and individually know several persons who are ready to build if they can get loans for even 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. of present costs, for the reason that lot prices have not advanced in the suburbs and material and labor only are to be considered in the possible decline the loaning institutions fear. Why, then, cannot money be put into dwelling mortgages?

Having been in the real estate game for forty-eight years and built hundreds of houses I may possibly speak with some authority when I say that in all the time I have never seen a day when building would not be undertaken if loans were available. Even when the supply exceeded the demand blocks of houses were built in parts of the greater city for years when there was no sale for them but money was plentiful at 6 per cent. of value or cost.

Solve the loan problem and the housing problem will be quickly solved, even at present prices, for it is doubtful if they ever will be materially reduced.

FERDINAND FISCH. NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

A Pearl of Newspaperdom.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Georgiana Dewey Hancock is in error in saying that April 16, 1865, was the date on which your paper announced the death of President Lincoln. I hold a copy of THE NEW YORK HERALD dated April 15, 1865, which is an extra issued at 8:10 A. M. It gives a full account of the assassination and also records the death of President Lincoln. It has the following:

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A German Teacher's Record. From the Manchester Guardian. Thomas Dibdin tells in his "Bibliomania" of a German pedagogue who had for fifty years prior to his death superintended a school in which the pupils were not to go to college, the American girl of higher education possesses good looks and all the graces to adorn her pulchritude.

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An Old Play Bill.

First Performance of "The West Indian" in the John Street Theatre.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The recent commemoration of the John Street Theatre makes the following relating to one of the most successful plays presented in that house of more than passing interest.

In speaking of the John Street Theatre Dunlap in his "History of the American Theatre" says: "The West Indian" was first played in America on the 15th of January, 1778. The house was so thronged as to exclude numbers who had purchased tickets. In his "Records of the New York Stage" Ireland writes: "The comedy of 'The West Indian' was played for the first time in New York on the 16th of April, 1773 (John Street Theatre). The cast is not given, but we know Henry played O'Flaherty and that Hallam shared the applause in 'Belvoir.' Selhamer's 'History of the American Theatre' does not mention the performance. I have in my collection a bill which reads:

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\$20,678 Paid for Spanish Antiques Daily Calendar

Needlework Panel of Fifteenth Century Brings \$1,550 in the Almoneda Sale.

Yesterday afternoon's session in the Almoneda sale of Spanish antiques at the American Art Galleries concerned itself entirely with textiles of various descriptions and ran up a total of \$15,885. A French needlework panel of fifteenth century workmanship, done in colored wools and in cross stitch, with a fountain in the center flanked on either side by a unicorn among leaves, flowers and birds, sold for the highest price, of \$1,550, to Mrs. D. Merriman. A fifteenth century Italian dress of gold and silver blue velvet was purchased by Mrs. J. P. Webster for \$1,050.

A sixteenth century Argosian embroidery of a church altar, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde sold to Mr. Colby for \$425. Mrs. J. P. Webster paid \$400 for a set of eighteenth century French silk brocade bed draperies and \$350 for a Spanish embroidered velvet church cushion of the sixteenth century, also from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde.

A pair of sixteenth century Spanish embroidered satin cushions were sold to Miss Alice De Lamar for \$340. Otto Berner, agent, paid \$400 for two embroidered velvet banners of the sixteenth century from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde, and W. W. Seaman, agent, gave \$250 for a fifteenth century Argosian embroidery of a church altar, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde. A pair of French and Co. bought an embroidered ecclesiastical banner, seventeenth century, for \$250, and Mr. Colby purchased a pair of silk embroidered ecclesiastical banners, eighteenth century, for \$250.

At the evening session in the same sale a group of paintings, mostly Spanish, sold for \$1,000. A fifteenth century Argosian embroidery of a church altar, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde, was sold for \$410 to Mrs. Rothchild, and four decorative panels of the sixteenth century, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde, were sold for \$1,000. A painting of a landscape, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde, was sold for \$250. A painting of a landscape, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde, was sold for \$250. A painting of a landscape, from the collection of the Marquis de Valverde, was sold for \$250.

The total for the entire sale was \$20,678. The sale continues throughout the week.

Bazaar for Russian Relief.

There will be a Russian bazaar and dance this afternoon in the Plaza for the American Central Committee for Russian Relief. The sale of food, garments and other necessities, and the members of a junior committee will appear in Russian dress. In the booths will be found handwork and Russian embroidery done by refugees abroad, lamp shades, wall hangings, oil paintings, the work of artists who are refugees in New York.

Among the additional patronesses are Mrs. Charles W. Burck, David P. Burck, Charles W. Burck, James A. Burck, Henry C. Burck, Joseph C. Burck, Frederick C. Burck, John C. Burck, Ralph C. Burck, Chauncey M. Burck, Harry C. Burck, Charles W. Burck, Francis L. Burck, Archibald Hopkins, Francis L. Burck, Charles Evans Hughes, C. K. Hutchinson, Herman H. Kohlstat.

Memorials.

Not marble monuments, or shrines, or wooden crosses, are as real Memorials to those we loved. As things we see and hear and feel. A casual word, a wistful tune, A fragrance blown from garden flowers, May make as actual as now The sense of forgotten hours.

Cabbages.

Seven One Cent Stamps a Florida Grower's Return From a Carol.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Without attempting to answer the questions raised in your editorial article "Consider the Cabbage" I would like to rectify the following:

I saw a letter received by Edwin Somers of Hallandale, Florida, on March 25, in which he received seven one cent stamps in a card of 227 crates of the finest cabbage I ever saw shipped.

WILLIAM A. ROBINSON. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27.

Tim Campbell's Question.

Assemblyman Walter H. Howe Brought Into the Discussion.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The authorship of an aphorism in the language is worthier of authentication than Timothy J. Campbell's "What's the Constitution between friends?" Of course there can be no controversy over the main fact that it was Tim Campbell of New York, a Member of Assembly in 1882, who made the aphorism. As to the question, the real fact ought to be easily and definitely determined because so many people who were observers of events in Albany at that time are alive to give their testimony.

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate shifting winds. For Southern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate shifting winds. For Western New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate shifting winds. For Northern New York—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate shifting winds. For the United States—Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; moderate shifting winds.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M. today.

Stations. High. Low. Bar. Rain. Wind. Direction. Force. Clouds. Weather. Albany, N. Y. 82. 60. 30.04. Clear. Albany, N. Y. 82. 60. 30.04. Clear. Albany, N. Y. 82. 60. 30.04. Clear.

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